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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held in the apartments of the Association, William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January the 22nd (by adjournment from the 1st), 1868,

J. H. BRACKEN, Esq., C. I., in the Chair :

The Report of the Committee for the year 1867 was read by the Honorary Secretary, as follows :—

“ In rendering their account at the close of the nineteenth year of the Society’s existence, your Committee have once more to review its position and prospects. The roll of Members contained, on the 31st of December, 604 names ; of new Members 41 were elected during the year ; the names removed in consequence of deaths and resignations were 11 ; whilst the removals for non-payment of subscriptions were 12. Thus your Committee are able to announce an increase of 17 in the numerical strength of the Society. They do not, however, look on this small increase as affording a sufficiently satisfactory indication of the Society’s prosperity. The Members should exert themselves to make known the objects and acts of the Society whenever an opportunity occurs, and so, by recruiting for new supporters, bring the association up to the strength of former years.

“ The Treasurer’s account for the year 1866 presents a favourable view of the financial position of the Society ; the balance in hands being an increasing one, even after paying for the October number of 1866, now nearly ready for delivery.

“ The number of Members who pay an increased subscription in aid of the Illustration Fund is 175 ; and the thanks of the Society are due to all those who have thus evinced their interest in its prosperity.

“The following Members have been removed for non-payment of subscriptions, with the option of being restored to Membership on clearing off arrears :—

		£	s.	d.
J. H. Lamprey, Esq.	1866-67 . . .	0	12	0
The Dean of Connor	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
Richard Bolton, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
G. W. Bolton, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
Mark Bloxam, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
J. W. Coppin, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
Edmund Hore, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
John Julian, Esq.	1866-67 . . .	0	12	0
William Lanigan, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
Justin M'Carthy, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
Nicholas Peterson, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0
Robert Stephenson, Esq.	1865-67 . . .	0	18	0

“Of the Members formerly removed for non-payment, three have availed themselves of the right of re-entering the Society on liquidation of arrears, viz. :—

Edward Athill, Esq., Ralph Westropp, Esq.,
Jeremiah Kelly, Esq., M.D.,

whilst two honourably discharged their liabilities, at the same time tendering their resignations, viz. :—

Rev. James Whitefield, Geo. Hatchell, Esq., M.D.

“The sixth volume of the Society's ‘Journal’ would have been completed ere now, but that it has been thought advisable that it should comprise three, instead of two, annual parts.

“Your Committee cannot avoid expressing regret at the delay which has arisen in the issue of the ‘Journal,’ chiefly resulting from the neglect of Members to pay their subscriptions punctually in advance. If this practice continues, and that the Members desire to have the ‘Journal’ delivered in regular course as formerly, it will be needful to provide a fund to guarantee your Treasurer against loss. The large number of Members who have allowed themselves to run into arrear, and, having received the ‘Journal’ without paying for it, have fallen away from the Society altogether, show that it is quite possible that your Treasurer might otherwise be made liable for sums which would be ruinous to him. To obviate the present state of things, which is confessedly very injurious to the interests of the Society, Mr. A. G. 'Geoghegan has offered to contribute the sum of £5, if forty-nine other Members of the Society will follow his example. Your Committee beg to thank Mr. 'Geoghegan for his generous offer, and to recommend that this Guarantee Fund, if raised, should be invested in the Public Funds, and only used in case of emergency.

“When first established, this Society seemed likely to be confined mainly to the County and City of Kilkenny, but as its supporters soon spread beyond these limits, it was thought advisable to extend the area of its operations to the south-east of Ireland. The good results of this extension were at once apparent in the increase of its Members. The time now seems to have arrived for a still further extension. His Royal Highness the

Heir Apparent of the Crown of the Realm has become Patron-in-chief of the Society, no part of this island has been excluded from its operations, and the Members hail from every county of Ireland. It is time then that the title of the Society should become co-extensive with the field of its operations. Your Committee therefore recommend that the following changes should be made:—

“1st. That the name of the Association be changed to THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

“2nd. That the minimum subscription of all Members elected in future be fixed at 10s. per annum; and

“3rd. That a new series of the Journal be commenced with the year 1868.

“Your Committee have reason to believe that a large accession of Members will accrue from these changes; and, further, that results calculated to secure the permanency of the Society will follow their adoption.

“The thanks of the Society are due to the Marquis of Kildare for a donation of £10 towards the printing of the Kildare Rental; to E. P. Shirley, Esq., for the gift of a large number of costly woodcuts illustrating Dineley’s Tour in Ireland; to Mr. Geo. M. Atkinson, for the donation of two lithographic plates illustrative of the Dunloe Ogham Cave; and to Thomas O’Gorman, Esq., for three woodcuts illustrating his paper on the tomb of King Phelim O’Connor.

“The dangerous condition of the ancient and beautiful tower of St. Francis’ Abbey, Kilkenny, having been brought under the notice of the Society by Mr. Robertson, Architect, and more recently by Mr. Middleton, a Member of our Society, it was thought desirable to obtain the opinion of an additional architect; and Thomas Drew, Esq., of Dublin, having offered to give his services gratuitously on his expenses being paid, the Committee requested him to inspect and report on the state of the tower. Mr. Drew made a careful examination of the tower accordingly, and has given in a detailed report, which shall be laid before the meeting. Mr. Drew has got an approximate estimate of the expense from a Dublin builder, Mr. Doolin, for £100; and Mr. Doolin offers to begin the list of subscribers with £1, whether he is employed or not. Local tenders have also been obtained by Mr. Robertson, and shall be laid before you.

“The Society have no funds at its disposal for this most necessary work. It has done what in it lies to call attention to the threatened fall of the tower, and it now rests with the public to supply the means of averting that disaster. Surely it shall not be said that Kilkenny allowed one of its most beautiful and graceful old buildings to perish without an effort to save it!”

It was unanimously resolved that the Report of the Committee should be adopted and printed.

The Treasurer’s accounts for the year 1865, having been laid before the Meeting, they were referred to Messrs. J. G. Robertson, and P. A. Aylward, who were requested to audit them before the next General Meeting of the Society.

A discussion having ensued as to the desirability of adopting the changes in the name and organization of the

Society suggested by the Report of the Committee, a series of resolutions were proposed, and adopted unanimously, as follows :—

“RESOLVED,—That the name of this Society be changed to that of The Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.

“RESOLVED,—That all Members elected from this day forward shall pay a minimum subscription of Ten Shillings per annum.

“RESOLVED,—That all Lord Lieutenants of counties in Ireland, being Members of this Society, shall be Patrons thereof; and that High Sheriffs, who are or may become Members, shall be Vice-Presidents of the Society during their year of office.

“RESOLVED,—That all such changes, as are rendered necessary by the Resolutions passed this day, shall be made in the General Rules of the Society.

“RESOLVED,—That Honorary Provincial Secretaries be appointed, and that George V. Du Noyer, Esq., M.R.I.A., Carrickfergus, be elected Honorary Provincial Secretary for Ulster; and that Richard Caulfield, Esq., LL.D., Cork, be elected Honorary Provincial Secretary for Munster.”

The nomination of an Honorary Provincial Secretary for Connaught was deferred to the next Meeting, and, as the Honorary Secretaries of the Association reside in Leinster, they were requested to act there as Provincial Secretaries also.

The following Members of the Association were then elected :—

The Rev. John Jebb, D. D., Rector of Peterstow, Prebendary and Prælector of Hereford Cathedral; John Edward Hasell, Esq., Gowran Castle; and Edward Hunt, Esq., Belmore, Thomastown: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

The Very Rev. James Byrne, ex-F. T. C. D., Dean of Clonfert, and Rector of Cappagh; Charles Lyster, Esq., M. D., William-street, Kilkenny; and John B. Fitzsimons, Esq., M. D., High-street, Kilkenny: proposed by Mr. Robertson.

The Rev. J. Henderson, Silver Hill, Enniskillen; Rev. R. Archer Ffennell, Glebe House, Ballybay; and James Kiernan, Esq., M. D., Enniskillen: proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Abraham Denny, Esq., J. P., Rock View, Tramore: proposed by James Budd, Esq.

The Committee and Officers of the Association for the year 1868 were elected as follows :—

President.—The Very Rev. Charles Vignoles, D. D., Dean of Ossory.

Honorary Secretaries.—The Rev. James Graves, A. B., M. R. I. A. ; John George Augustus Prim.

Treasurer.—The Rev. James Graves.

Honorary Curator of the Museum and Library.—James George Robertson, Esq., Architect.

Committee.—James S. Blake, Esq., J. P., Barrister-at-Law ; R. R. Brash, Esq., Architect ; Peter Burtchael, Esq., C. E. ; George Victor Du Noyer, Esq., M. R. I. A. ; Barry Delany, Esq., M. D. ; Rev. Luke Fowler ; John James, Esq., L. R. C. S. I. ; Robert Malcomson, Esq. ; Rev. Philip Moore, P. P. ; Matthew O'Donnell, Esq., Q. C. ; Rev. John O'Hanlon, R. C. C. ; J. G. Robertson, Esq., Architect.

Mr. Graves stated that, in consequence of a recommendation having been made in a former Report of the Committee that a general local museum should be formed in Kilkenny, the Committee had permitted Mr. James G. Robertson, as the surviving Trustee of the Literary and Scientific Institution of Kilkenny, to place in the large spare apartment of their premises the collection of specimens of natural history, geology, &c., which that Institution had formed, by presentations from its Members, during its existence. Mr. Robertson had already brought there a portion of that collection, and it might be desirable that the Meeting would give its formal sanction to the arrangement which the Committee had thus made with Mr. Robertson.

The Meeting unanimously passed a resolution sanctioning the arrangement referred to.

The Rev. Mr. Graves then read the report of Mr. Drew, on the state of the tower of the Franciscan Abbey, Kilkenny, which was as follows :—

“ 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
January 1st, 1868.

“ MY DEAR SIR,—When I visited the Franciscan Abbey on the 13th ultimo, and made a careful examination of the present state of the Tower, I then mentioned to you generally the opinion which I formed. I have now much pleasure in stating it more definitely and fully for the information of the Society.

“ That the present condition of the Tower is most critical, and urgently requiring steps to be taken for its preservation, is beyond all doubt—the immediate danger to be apprehended being on the south side, where a slight deflection from a plumb line is manifest, and where the point of support on which its safety wholly depends has become to a certain, and

increasing degree, disintegrated and disturbed by the action of rain and frost.

"The erection of this lofty Tower, wholly over the void of a great arch, as in other towers of the same type, at all times a daring feat in constructive masonry, becomes doubly critical and hazardous when, as in this case, the very place in which this critical problem is solved, and on the absolute perfection of which the safety of the superstructure depends, becomes in any degree unsound or disturbed.

"Some slight marks to which you directed my attention appearing in the soffit of the arch, are so slight as not to justify me in coming to any definite opinion as to whether any movement has recently taken place; at the same time, the state of the structure is such, that were it not for the judicious precautions taken by Messrs. Smithwick and Sons—although, unfortunately, this portion of the Abbey buildings is not on their property or premises—in placing a temporary roof over the exposed masonry, a single night's frost might, at any time this winter, have been sufficient to destroy the balance of equilibrium, and deprive Kilkenny of a monument of which it is justly proud, and which is, in simple grace, perhaps unsurpassed by any tower of a similar type in Ireland.

"The steps which I would recommend to be taken for its preservation are as follows. I should, perhaps, first premise that it will be an operation which will require to be undertaken with the greatest caution and skill, and not unattended with some contingent risk. At the same time, when the Society has before it the certainty of the loss of the Tower if unattended to—a mere matter of time—it will not, I am sure, be deterred by a risk comparatively remote from at least making an attempt to save it. The work should, in my opinion, be first undertaken on the north side, where the exposed masonry of the haunch should be cleaned and raked out, and thoroughly grouted with Portland cement, the masonry raised to its original level indicated by the dotted line on the rough sketch accompanying this, and then covered with flags, jointed in cement, with a sufficient cover or lap. This completed and properly 'set,' the great arch should be accurately 'centred' and 'braced,' and the openings in the east and west faces also braced. The south wall should then be strongly 'shored,' in the manner indicated by the sketch, to accomplish which it will be necessary to partially unroof a portion of the low building on the south side on Messrs. Smithwick and Son's premises. When this is carefully and efficiently done, the exposed masonry of the southern haunch may then be examined, and raked out; and, if found practicable or desirable, some long stones inserted in the haunch under the line of the face of the Tower, where the most dangerous line of pressure is exerted: the loose masonry, as little disturbed as possible, should be grouted, raised, and covered in a similar manner to the other side. The floor over the arch should be laid with flags in cement, or in such other manner as will prevent the percolation of any water into the masonry. I have had the cost of this work estimated approximately at £100; and I need not say it will give me much pleasure personally to be of any assistance in my power in aiding in so interesting a work.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"THOMAS DREW, F.R.I.A.I.

"To the Honorary Secretary of the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society."

Mr. Graves remarked that Mr. Drew, in some further explanatory remarks written to himself, had mentioned that the estimate of £100 need not be taken as quite a definite one, but as an approximation which was certain at least to be sufficient. On going more closely into the matter, it was possible it might be reduced; and one way in which it might be reduced a good deal would be the obtaining of a loan of the necessary "plant" for shoring up the tower and centring the arch.

Mr. Robertson said that the Committee's report intimated that he would be ready to lay tenders of local builders before the meeting. The fact was, he was not prepared to do so, although Mr. Graves had sent him Mr. Drew's specification, and requested him to have local tenders ready for this meeting. The reason of his being unprepared was, that the first local builder to whom he had repaired for the purpose, Mr. Meighan, had made a suggestion as to a considerable saving which might be made, if a portion of the specification could be safely dispensed with. He (Mr. Robertson) considered the suggestion worthy of the consideration of Mr. Drew and the Society, before taking any final step in the matter.

Mr. Graves remarked that, of course, they could do nothing final, under any circumstances, at the present Meeting. All that they could now do would be to consider if they would sanction the proposal to originate a movement towards the preservation of the very beautiful structure which was in such great danger. But the Association could not undertake the work from its own funds; it could only put the matter before the public, and invite the aid of a general subscription for a purpose so desirable.

The Rev. Mr. Brunskill considered that, in originating a movement of the kind, the Association proved its value as a public institution.

Mr. Graves said the Association had previously originated two similar movements, both of greater importance, so far as the amount of money necessary to be expended—the repairs of Jerpoint Abbey, and the restoration of Clonmacnoise—and in both it had been successful. He had no doubt of success in the present instance also.

Mr. Prim considered there was not the slightest doubt that a sum sufficient for such a purpose as was proposed would be readily contributed by the public.

The Chairman, considering the beauty and historical interest of the structure in danger, concurred fully in the opinion that sufficient subscriptions for the purpose would be easily obtainable.

It was then agreed that the Honorary Secretaries should have full power to print and circulate Mr. Drew's report, accompanied by an application for a public subscription for the reparation of the tower of St. Francis Abbey, and to make all other necessary arrangements for the promotion of so desirable an object.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

"Archæologia," Vol. XL., Part 1, and "Proceedings," Vol. III., Nos. 1 and 2 : presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

"Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, in the County of Cornwall:" presented by the Author, John Maclean, Esq., F. S. A.

"Notes Bibliographiques pour servir a l'Etude de l'Histoire et de l'Archéologie:" presented by the Author, M. Alexis Dureau.

"Lough Corrib, its Shores and Islands ; with Notices of Lough Mask :" presented by the Author, Sir William R. Wilde, M. D., V. P. of the Royal Irish Academy, &c.

"Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. VI., Part 1, and Appendix to Vol. VI.: presented by the Society.

"The Archæological Journal," Nos. 91 and 92 : presented by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The Journal of the British Archæological Association," for December, 1866, and for March, June, September, and December, 1867 : presented by the Association.

"Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," Vol. IX., Parts 3 and 4: presented by the Academy.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," third series, Nos. 50–53, both inclusive : presented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," Nos. 7 and 8 : presented by the Institution.

"The Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society," for the years 1865-6 : presented by the Society.

"Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," Vol. VI. : presented by the Society.

"Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XIX. : presented by the Sussex Archæological Society.

"The Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society," Vol. III., Part 8 : presented by the Society.

"The Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland," Vol. I., Part 3 : presented by the Society.

"Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland," Parts 22 and 23 : presented by the Society.

"Report presented to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society," May, 1866 ; "Communications made to the Society," No. 15 ; also, "The Correspondence of Richard Porson ;" and "The History of the Queen's College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, in the University of Cambridge," being Nos. 8 and 9 of the Octavo Series of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society : presented by the Society.

"Report of the Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West-Riding of Yorkshire," for 1865-6 : presented by the Society.

"The Annual Report of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society," for 1865-6, and 1866-7 : presented by the Society.

"Fourth Annual Report of the Belfast Naturalist's Field Club : " presented by the Society.

An impression of an ancient Chinese porcelain seal, found in Ireland, now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Pack, Bamford, County Kilkenny : presented by J. G. Robertson, Esq.

A flooring tile of red pottery, nine inches square ; a fragment of an old globular glass wine bottle, and some old window glass, discovered in exploring amongst the foundations of one of the dwelling-houses of the ancient, but long extinct, town of Jerpoint, near the ruins of the Abbey of that name : presented by Edward Hunt, Esq., Belmore.

The Rev. James Graves exhibited on behalf of Mr. Hunt an ancient door key, found some time since, near the site of the house alluded to, in raising sand. With regard to these discoveries, the Rev. Mr. Graves said that the only remains of this ancient town at present visible were some piles of stones, pieces of wall, and the ruins of the church. In his young days the line of the streets was quite apparent, marked by the foundations of the walls of the rows of houses. An abutment of the ancient bridge which connected the town with the left bank of the river Nore was also then more obvious than at present; but when the Nore was low the foundations of the numerous arches could still be traced. According to tradition, King William III. marched with his army over this bridge. If that were so, the bridge would seem to have existed at least a century after the town had gone to utter decay, but when the bridge itself had fallen did not appear. At what looked to be the intersection of the two principal cross streets of the town, and which tradition termed "the market-place," stood an immense and aged ash tree, and it was said that people scraping its bark found nails and spikes therein, by which notices and proclamations had been affixed to it in the olden time; one hundred and eighty rings of annual growth having been counted in a much younger and perfectly sound ash tree lately felled close by, this tree certainly had all the appearance of being at least three hundred years old, and therefore might possibly have been growing in the market-place of the town before the latter had been deserted. Having stood the storms of centuries, this giant tree lately, on a calm day, fell from sheer old age, and now lay upon the ground. It was twenty-one feet in circumference beneath the spring of the arms. He had stood at one side of the trunk a few days since, and another person six feet in stature at the other side, and they could not see each other over it. The town, which probably sprung up soon after the founding of the Abbey, and was in existence at all events in the reign of King John, and probably incorporated soon after, if not then, was known as "The New Town of Jerpoint," and sometimes as "New-Town Jerpoint." Neighbouring it was the townland of "Old-Town," where possibly a more early town, of which no trace had

come down to modern times, had existed. In 1375 King Edward III. made a special grant to the Provost and Commons of the Town of Jerpoint, which was on record amongst Irish Patent Rolls of Chancery (Rot. Pat. 49, Ed. III., No. 52), granting them, for the repair of the bridge over the Nore, near the said town, and of the tower and gate on the southern end of the said bridge, &c., the right of levying certain tolls and customs from all saleable commodities carried over said bridge for ten years. No doubt a great source of trade to the town was the supplying of provisions, &c., to the great Cistercian Abbey of Jerpoint, situate within a few hundred yards of it; and probably the chief cause of the town's decay was the loss of that trade when the Abbey was suppressed. The tradition of the district, however, was that, when "Silken Thomas," the son of the Earl of Kildare, went into rebellion against King Henry VIII., he encountered at Jerpoint a force brought against his army by the Lord James Butler, eldest son and heir of Pierce Earl of Ormonde; and the Butlers having been defeated, and their leader, Lord James, severely wounded, Silken Thomas burned the town of Jerpoint, after which it was never rebuilt or reinhabited. Tradition states that the family of Follis, late of Jerpoint Hill, was, of the old inhabitants of the town, the last to remove from it. According to the local legends, there had been fourteen wine taverns amongst the trading establishments of Jerpoint; and perhaps they had a relic from one of these taverns in the fragment of an ancient bottle amongst the objects now presented by Mr. Hunt. He might mention that Mr. Hunt was owner in fee of the land, but Mr. John Hutchinson had been the tenant in possession until some years since; and as the soil was fertile, Mr. Hutchinson had unfortunately considered the foundations of the old town a great detriment to profitable occupation; and he, therefore, gave the land for two years as potato ground to the surrounding population, on the terms of their removing those foundations, and piling up the stones into the number of cairn-like heaps in which they were to be seen at present. But, although the traces of the old streets, which he remembered to have been plainly visible, were thus, in a great degree, obliterated still the labourers

only scratched the surface, removing just as much of the walls as gave sufficient depth for potato tillage, and probably leaving the floors of all the houses untouched, so that an exploration might here lay open an Irish Herculeum. One examination, on a small scale, had been already made, and although the results were not very important—the objects now before the meeting being the produce of the digging—still he had no doubt that more extensive excavations would lead to much more interesting discoveries. In looking for sand, Mr. Hunt had discovered traces of the tiled floor of one of the houses of the old town. Mr. Hunt had informed him (Mr. Graves) of the circumstance, and invited him to attend at a further examination. He went there accordingly, a few days since, and Mr. Hunt's labourers, in his presence, cleared out the ground floor of one house, comprising a large apartment, apparently used as a kitchen, from the great fireplace which it contained, and off which were partitioned two small rooms. The partitions were formed of mud plastered with mortar, and the floors of the rooms were of clay; but nearly the entire of the kitchen floor was tiled over with large, thick, red tiles, of which they had a specimen before them—obviously there had originally been an entire tile flooring. The fragment of a bottle and the window glass were found amongst the rubbish cleared out; and a small heap of coal—the Castlecomer anthracite—was found near the fireplace, showing that “Kilkenny coal” had been in use for firing before this house was deserted. The key was not found on this occasion, but some two years before, when previously looking for sand close to the site of the house.

Mr. Graves added that he hoped on a future occasion to bring the history of this ancient municipality more fully before the Association.

Some flint implements, from the drift in France, of well-marked types, and a good piece of brecchia from the floor of the cave at Les Eyzies, Dordogne, France, containing bones and worked flints—which cave, after having been for a long period the habitation of man, had been abandoned, and a stalagmite floor, formed subsequently, had prevented the remains embedded therein from being disturbed: presented by Richard Caulfield, Esq., LL.D.

Dr. Caulfield wrote to say that he had procured these specimens for the Association from Colonel Lane Fox, who had got them from Messrs. Christie and Lartet.

Transcripts of three valuable documents: presented by John P. Prendergast, Esq.

One of these, Mr. Graves said, bore on the history of the extinct town of Bannow, in the county of Wexford, and would be printed in full hereafter. The second was very interesting, being an extract from a volume of the Proceedings of the Irish Privy Council; now preserved in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle.¹ It was an agreement between Arthur Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Paul Finglas, carpenter, for erecting a bridge over the Slaney at Enniscorthy, and was as follows:—

“Articles of Covenant and Agreement between the Right Honourable the L. Arthur Grey [*obliterated*] and Lorde Deputy of Ireland, with the consent of her Ma^{ty} Counsell of the said Realme of Ireland, of the one partie, and Paule Finglas, carpenter, of the other partie, for and concerning the erecting of a Bridge of Tymber over the River of Slane att Enescorthis, in the County of Wexford, with a Castell of Lyme and Stone in the middle thereof, to be perfected by the said Paul Finglas according to the contents of the Articles followinge, set down and agreed the 18th of September, 1581.

“First, the said Paule Finglas doth covenante and promise to and with the Lorde Deputie & Counsell that he will erect and set up a bridge at Enescorthis afforesaid, of good, sound, & substantial tymber, to be in length cexl fote, or thereabout, and in bredeth, within the railles, xi fote. The said bridge to stand upon xiiii arches, every arch to conteine three pillars, and every pillar to be in square xviii ynches, and in height, the shortest of them, xxiiii fote, and some of them xxviii, and some xxx fote, accordinge the depth of the water, and shodde with yron, and every shoe to containe ii stone of yron; upon every three pillars of the said arches a pece of tymber of xviii ynches broad and xii ynches thick the pece, and foretene fote in length, with mortesses and tenors, and two crosse lats² upon every of the arches as appereth by the modill.

“Also fyve beames, every beame of xii ynches square, and xii fote in length, to belaid betwene every of the said arches and plancks, [and], to [be] laide upon those, beames of iii ynches thick all along the bridge, and the same to be fased over with stone. Also three railles to be sett on either side of the said bridge, with a standing pillar of fyve fote in height, and

¹ This MS., lately purchased from private hands for the Government, also contains an order, of the same year as the contract above given, levying a cess of £350 off the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, and the city of Waterford, and the town of Kilkenny, for the purpose of erect-

ing a tower at St. Molins to guard the navigation of the river Barrow against the Kavanaghs.

² This word is more like “lacs” in the original; but carpenters still use the term “sclats” for pieces of timber nailed over others to keep them in position.

ix ynches square, placed upon every arch. The lower raile to be xvi ynches broade, and iii ynches thick, the middle raile x ynches broad and ii ynches thick, and the upper raile eight ynches square; the entry into the said bridge on both the ends to be made with stone and lyme.

"Item. The said Paule doth covenante and promise to and with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell to build in the middle of the said River and Bridge a Square Castell or Tower of Lyme and Stone, built upon a new foundation, with two gates to goe through the said Castell of tenne fote in breadth, and tenne fote in height; the said Castell to have two storyes in it above the vault of the gate, and to containe in breadth on the outside xxviii fote the one way, and xxii fote the other way, with battlements, a strong roof, and Flower wyndowes,¹ and murdering holes² as many as shall be needfull; and at ech of the ii gates aforesaid to place a Drawe-bridge with crossebarres of yron, greate spikes, and cheines of yron to drawe the said two bridges close to the Castell, and which the said Paule Finglas doth covenante and promise to finish betweene this and Lady Day next in March come twelve months, which will be the xxvth of March, 1583.

"For and in consideration of which worke so to be performed and finished by the said Paule Finglas, at his proper cost and charge of all things necessary for the same, the said Lord Deputie and Counsell doe in the behalf of Her Majestie covenante and promise to gyve and paye unto the said Paule Finglas, or his assigns, the some of three hundred & fiftie pounds ster., whereof one hundred pounds to be ymprested beforehand to the said Paule for the making of his provisions for the said buildinge, and one hundred pounds more at our Lady Day next in March, and another hundred pounds when the tymber work of the said bridge is sett up, and the Castell sett to the height of the Vault, and the rest when the whole work is perfected and ended according to the Articles or Covenant afore expressed.

"And for the better furtherance of the said worke, and speedyer perfecting of the same, the said Lord Deputie and Counsell are pleased that the said Paule shall have commissyons yssued for carriage and provision of vicles for his workmen and other necessities as he shall think needfull, and to be allowed by the Lord Deputie."³

Mr. Prendergast also forwarded a Queen's Letter, copied by him from a MS. preserved amongst the Carte Collection (vol. 57, p. 262) in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Mr. Prendergast observed that Nicholas White, whose daughter was married to Browne, was at this time in London at the Court, and penned this letter himself. This document is

¹ *Flower wyndowes*, i. e. with cusped or foliated heads.

² *Murdering holes*. It is interesting to find this term used in the contract, as it is the name by which the *Machicoulis*, common in our fortified towers, is still known to the peasantry, who tell you that boiling water and molten lead were poured down through them on the assailants. Alto-

gether this contract affords an important illustration of military architecture in Ireland in the 16th century.

³ It is to be hoped that some Wexford Member of the Association will say whether this bridge and castle were actually built; and, if so, what their history has been: Enniscorthy at present has a stone bridge over the Slaney.

curious, as throwing light on the feuds between the sept of the Kavanaghs and the English settlers of Wexford :—

“EL. R.

“Right trustie and well-beloved, we greette you well. Where we are informed by advertisem^t come from thence to our loving servant Nicholas White, That Robert Browne of Mulrangan, within our countie of Wexforde (a yong gentilman of great valour wholly given to our sarvice agst the disobedient Irishrie of that Countie upon whom his father hath valiantly builded a fortress, and he, after his [father's] death, hath as valiantly kept and defended the same to the amplifying of our obed^{ce}, being also near of blood to the houses of our r^t. t^r. and well-beloved Cosins, Th' Erles of Kildare and Ormond), is traitorously murdered by Brene M^cCoder Kavanagh and his brethren, Hugh M^cShanes sons, under the rule of Francis Agard and one Math^w Furlong.

“We cannot but think the loss of such a subject very hurtful to the state of that our Realm. And therefore we earnestly charge and require you so to prosecute the Murd^{rs} as they may be brought to trial by our Laws, or oprwise cast off as rebellious persons, and to require our s^d Cosins, the Earles of Kildare and Ormond, to whom the s^d Kavanaghs are very near neighbours (wh^h we doubt not they will do, as well in respect of our service as for the earnest desire he hath), to see the murderers of a good Kinsman punished. And wh^{as} we are informed likewise that 2 gentilmⁿ of our s^d countie of Wexst, the one J^{no} Furlong of the Horetan, who hath of late procured the pitiful murder of the s^d Browne's sister, to bring home her jointur to his house, and the other Math. Fitzhenry of Magsmayh (?) being under Off^{rs} to Tho^s Stukeley, bearing the s^d Browne malice, and both of them cousins of blood to the s^d Murder^{rs} of the Kavanaghs, have been procurers and helpers of the s^d Murd^r. We think it good, upon this suspicion, that they be committed to our Castle of Dublin, there to remain till you shall try out both the doers and procurers of the s^d Murders.

“And that you do further not only look to the safetie of the poor young gentlewoman his wife, and her childⁿ, but also have good regard to the defence of the s^d Browne's Castle and Towns, wh^h are holden of Us, against the s^d Murder^{rs} and their foll^{rs}, for it is thought that if this cause be not wisely and severely governed, the most part of the Irishry of Leinster will grow to great disorder.

“Given und^r our Signet at our Manor of St. James, May 23, in xivth y^r of our Reigne.” [1572]

Dr. Charles Delacherois Purdon, of Belfast, sent the following communication, bearing on the establishment of the Linen Trade in Dundalk:—

“The success that attended the efforts of the ‘Linen Board’ in promoting the manufacture of linen, as well as the impetus given to this trade by their model establishment at Lisburn, induced the Trustees to extend their operations.

“Consequently a new settlement was proposed for the manufacture of cambric. Primate Boulter¹ took great interest in this undertaking. No

¹ *Primate Boulter*. The following letter was addressed to him on this subject :—
3RD SER., VOL. I.

“April 28, 1737.
“MY LORD,—I have the honour of your
C

doubt cherishing the memory of the previous Dean of his diocese (Drelin-court),¹ he aided them materially by corresponding on their behalf with the Government, as also in his office as one of the Trustees of the 'Linen Board,' and, in addition to these efforts, he assisted in raising a subscription of £30,000 for the benefit of the settlement, which Lord Limerick encouraged in every way, by promising houses for the workmen, ground for the factory, and a grant of ten acres for the sowing of flax. These offers induced them to decide on forming the settlement at Dundalk,² where great improvements were being made at the time in the pulling down of the 'ruinous remains' of eighteen or nineteen towers which formerly impeded the progress of the town. Its capability for trade is thus described by a writer of that day:— 'Dundalk is advantageously situated for a most extensive inland trade, and the port is very safe for shipping. The Bay has good mooring at all times of the moon, from four to upwards of eight fathoms water, with very good land-marks either for bringing up or making the harbour; and on crossing the bar at high water, on ordinary neep tides, there are from fifteen to eighteen feet of water.'

"The Board, taking these circumstances into their consideration, at

Grace's of the 25 past, by Mr. De Joncourt; and since his arrival we have had a Linen Board, and have furnished him and his brother with money to go with their workmen to Dundalk, where we have fixed for this new manufacture [established by voluntary subscription], which I hope will turn to good account to this nation, and deserve our further encouragement. I shall still be ready to give them what further support may be necessary upon your Graces recommendation, and shall always be proud to receive your Graces commands."

H. WALPOLE.

¹ *Drelin-court*. Dr. Peter Drelin-court was the sixth son of a celebrated French Minister, called Charles Drelin-court, Minister at first of the Charenton, afterwards Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond. He studied at Geneva, and afterwards came into England, and was appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and became Dean of Armagh, in which office he endeared himself to all the inhabitants by his piety and learning. On his tomb, in Armagh Cathedral, his character was thus inscribed:—

"Such was the second Drelin-court, a name
Victorious over death, and dear to Fame,
The Christians praise, by different measures won,
Successive graced the father and the son.
To sacred service one his wealth consigned,
And one the living treasure of his mind;
'Twere rash to say where talent did excel,
Each was so rich, and each improved so well;
Nor was his charity delayed till death,
He chose to give what others but bequeath;
Much though he gave, and oft, yet more he meant,
Had life proportioned to his will been lent.
But to complete a scheme so well designed
Belongs to her who shared his bed and mind,*
Whose pious sorrow thus to future days
Transmits his image, and extends his praise."

This tomb is a fine specimen of sculpture, and represents the Dean in a recumbent posture; the attitude is graceful, and the drapery is so disposed as to show the symmetry of the figure beneath its flowing robes. The features were greatly admired for the resemblance they bore to the original. On the south end of the tomb are the following words: "Doctor Peter Drelin-court was born in Paris, July 22, 1664, Died March 7th, 1720, aged 76 years." A Latin inscription placed on the wall gives a more minute account of his origin, and some particulars of his promotion.

² *Dundalk*. This establishment is alluded to in the following, written by Primate Boulter:—

"April 28, 1737.

"Mr. de Jon Court has lately brought me the favour of your's of the 4th inst. On account your former recommendation I did what service I could at the Linen Board when we agreed with him and his brother to the terms for which they are to carry on the Cambrie Manufacture, and gave one of the brothers money to go to France and bring over skilful workmen. Before his return we had fixed upon Dundalk for the place to settle that manufacture in with the approbation of his brothers, and since his return we have advanced money to send the workmen thither to begin their business; and, whatever support I can give them shall not be wanting, and I have great hopes this manufacture will turn out well to the great advantage of this kingdom, which must, in the end, be to the advantage of England."

* The founding of the Drelin-court School for poor children by his wife is here alluded to.

once selected the Messrs. De Joncourt,¹ as they had great experience in this branch of manufacture, and authorized, as well as aided, them to obtain skilled hands for the new settlement.

"The Messrs. De Joncourt undertook the charge of the new settlement, and one of them went to France to bring over workmen. The other went to Dundalk to make arrangements for their reception, as well as to superintend the construction of the factory, on the completion of which the workmen who had arrived from France, being joined by other refugees, commenced the manufacture in the place. The Government provided for their spiritual wants by paying a chaplain.

"The manufacture was carried on with great energy, and in a short time the cambric was brought to as great perfection as the foreign, but as usual in all new attempts, great opposition was encountered; but, notwithstanding all this, there was made in a few years £40,000 worth of cambrics and lawns. The Government, in 1757, to further encourage this branch, imposed an additional duty of three pence per yard on cambric and lawns not manufactured in Ireland, and this measure gave a fresh impetus to the trade, so that it became a flourishing one.

¹ *De Joncourt.* We find their appointment alluded to in the following resolutions of the Linen Board:—

"*Linen Board, 29 April, 1736.*

"Resolved,—That this Board will allow to the two Messrs. de Joncourt the sum of £80 per an. each, for 7 years, provided they give satisfaction that they are capable of improving the Cambric Manufacture; and that they continue so long in Ireland, and follow the Linen Manufacturing, the said de Joncourt's salary to commence from the perfecting of Articles, but the agreement not to be binding, unless the said de Joncourt procure the two flax dressers, two spinners, and two weavers as aforesaid, from France.

"Resolved,—That this Board will, in proper time, provide the said Messrs. De Joncourt with a good bleach yard.

"Resolved,—That this Board will provide the said De Joncourt ten acres of land, and pay the rent of the same for three years, and give them flaxseed to sow the ten acres with. One may go over to France for workmen and women to be brought over, and the other remain here under the direction of the Board.

"*Dec. 10, 1736.*

"The proposal of the Right Hon. the Lord Visc. Limerick, for settling Messrs. De Joncourt at Dundalk, in convenient houses with vaults for weaving cambricks, as soon as the same could be made, being read, was agreed to, on his Lordship's engaging in the meantime to provide convenient places for the immediate reception of them and their artists, when they shall arrive in this kingdom, sent free: Ordered, that a Committee be summoned to

meet at the Castle on Monday, the 13th inst., to see the engagement the Board lies under to Messrs. De Joncourt properly executed. That the proposal of the Lord Lime-ick (approved of by the Board) for settling said Messrs. De Joncourt at Dundalk be laid before the said Committee; and that when the artists arrive from Flanders, the said Committee have power to send them forthwith to Dundalk, with such necessary provision as they shall think proper.

"*January 14, 1736–37.*

"Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Memorial of M. De Joncourt being read, was agreed to, and is as follows:—"We, the Committee, appointed to consider the Memorial of M. De Joncourt about Soap Making, and the utensils for a Bleach House, have met and considered the same, and are of opinion, that the expense of one large and two less coppers be granted, not exceeding £27 7s., and the vessels lent to said De Joncourt during their continuing to make in Dundalk large quantities of black soap, in a good and merchantable manner, and £6 for making cisterns, on their engaging to let the said expense be charged to their allowance, and be deducted thereout, in case they do not make such merchantable black soap; and that they be obliged in all parts relating to the making of said soap, or any way relating to their Cambric Manufacture, to instruct such persons as the Board shall direct from time to time; also, that a sum not exceeding £21 12s. 8d. be granted for three coppers, for the bleach house for the Cambricks, and lent in like manner to said De Joncourt with cisterns, in the plan by them given in,

"In addition to the above, the Messrs. De Joncourt started a manufactory for black soap, to which undertaking the Board gave them also assistance.

"The settlement remained under their management for a number of years, as is seen from an entry in the old parish register, recording the baptism of two children—'A son of Stephen de Joncourt, Bapt^d Aug. 21, 1756;' and again, 'Raichell, daughter of Isaac Stephen de Joncourt, Bapt^d 16 day of November, 1760.' After 1770 we lose all trace of this French colony, so we must infer that it followed the usual course of the other ones, by some being absorbed amongst the native inhabitants through intermarriages, and by others going to new places in seeking employment. No trace now remains of what was once a celebrated settlement."

Mr. Edward Benn, of Glenravel, Clough, near Belfast, sent the following notices of objects of antiquity found in his neighbourhood:—

"In a bog in the parish of Loughguile, county Antrim, some objects of antiquity were lately found, which, though interesting, would not be

not exceeding the value of £7 4s., the said several sums amounting in the whole to £61. Lord Limerick having proposed to complete the houses and conveniences for their working in the Bleach Yard to be made for this purpose; and if their undertaking be not brought to perfection in one year from the day the coppers are set, the said Messrs. De Joncourt to forfeit the value or be discharged from their salary.

"Irish House of Commons,

"29 Oct., 1757.

"A Petition of the Governors and Company for carrying on the Cambrick Manufacture at Dundalk, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth that the Company have Manufactured Cambricks and Lawns to the amount of £40,000 and upwards, and have brought the said Manufacture to as great perfection as the foreign. That, however, partly from the running of foreign goods into this kingdom, and partly from other causes, the Company have reaped little profit from their public sales; and that, notwithstanding this, there is good reason to hope this Manufacture will in time, like the other branches of the Linen Manufacture, make its way against all opposition, if it is further encouraged by this House, and praying further aid.

"November 11.

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the further supply granted to His Majesty, for the use of the Governor and Company for carrying on the Cambrick Manufacture at Dundalk and elsewhere, be a sum not exceeding the sum of £1375.

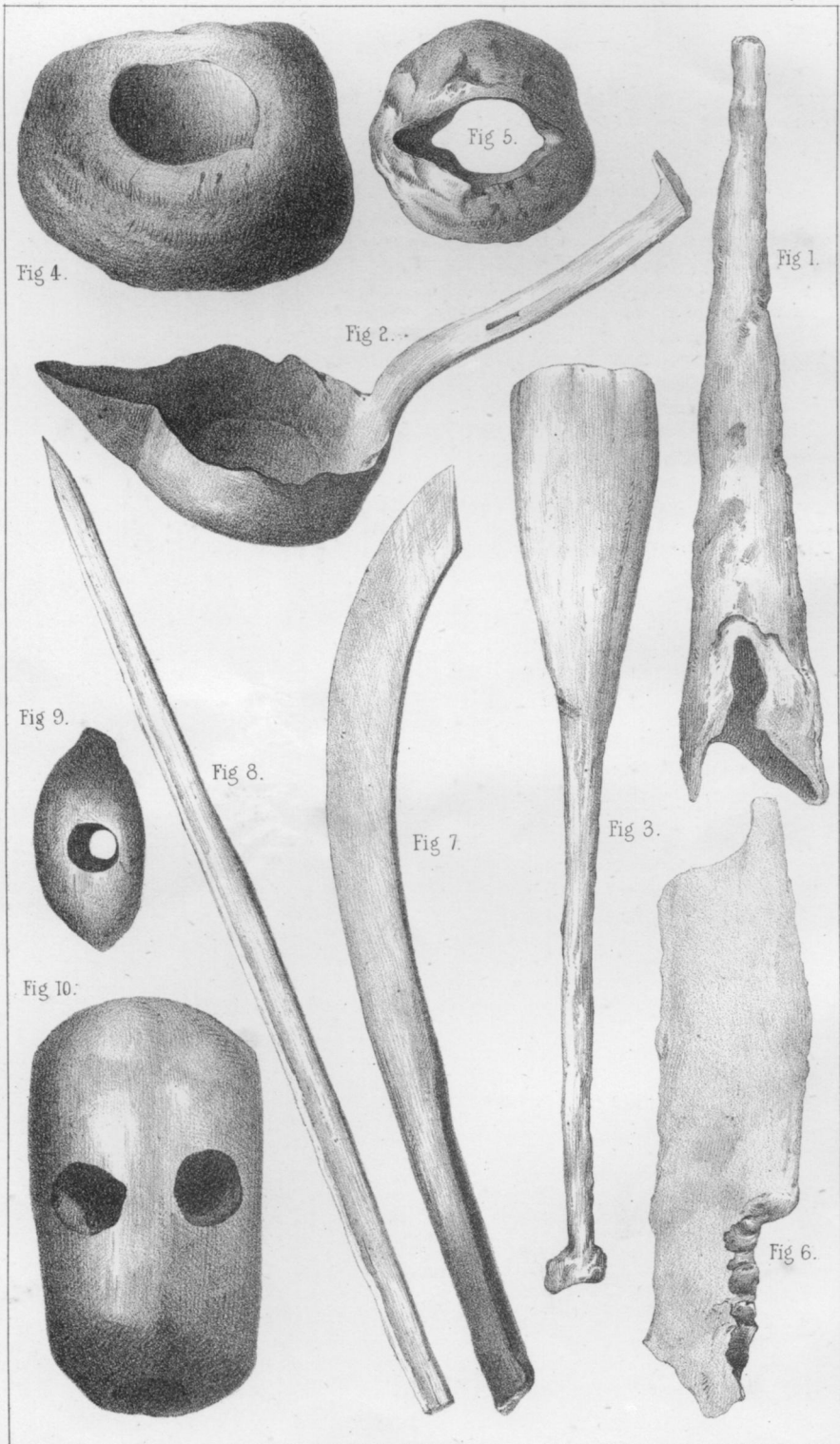
"16 November, 1757.

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of the Commons, that, for raising the supply granted to His Majesty for the use of the Governor and Company for carrying on the Cambrick Manufacture in Dundalk, or elsewhere in this kingdom, in order to enable them more effectually to carry on the said Manufacture, an additional duty of 3d. per yard on all Cambricks and Lawns other than such as are of the Manufacture of G^t. Britain, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, from and after the 25th day of December, 1737, be levied, raised, and paid to His Majesty, from the said 25th day of December, 1757, to the 25th day of December, 1759, inclusive."

De Joncourt having memorialled the Linen Board April 12, 1736, the following reply was given:—

"April 24.

Resolved,—That, if Messrs. De Joncourt shall bring over from France two understanding Flax Dressers, two Spinning Mistresses, for spinning fine Yarn for Cambrics, and two Cambric Weavers; this Board will allow to each flax dresser the sum of £12 per an., to each Spinning Mistress £8 per an., and to the Weavers £12 per an. each; and that the said Flax Dressers, Spinners, and Weavers shall have the above salaries for five years, to commence from their arrival in Ireland; as also all the profit they can make by their own work; and further, that this Board will pay the reasonable charges of their coming over; the said Manufacturers are to instruct such people in their several trades as this Board directs."



Forster & Co. Lith. Dublin.

deserving of particular notice, but for the fact that among them were found two beautiful bronze knives. These are such instruments as I have never before seen, or found noticed, and are, so far as I know, *unique*. From their graceful form, fineness of metal, and excellence of workmanship, I would consider them of high antiquity. Fig. 7 (see Plate facing this page) is a drawing of one, the size of original; the other is similar, in every way, except being about an inch longer, and not so much curved. They are much superior to the long, thick-backed knives found in Cranogs of a much later date; it is very singular that an instrument so useful should be so rare; and more so, when we find from these specimens that the old inhabitants knew the uses of a knife, and how to make one. With them was found a bronze instrument, about six inches long, very sharp in the point, Fig. 8. It might have been used as a spit for roasting flesh by those who used the knives, or in the process of skinning a large animal; the metal and workmanship are similar to the knives. Fig. 6, is a flint knife, size of original, of the exact type of the bronze knife. This form is very unusual, flint knives being almost always either straight or *slightly* curved; it was not found with the others. Several of those stones called spindle whorls were found; most of them round, but several lozenge-shaped—Fig. 9. Fig. 5 is one made of jet, having indentations on it as for a thong or string. It is probable these things were used as buttons, or in some way to fasten clothing; in many the hole is too large for a spindle; some are ornamented by carving; some are made of jet, and I have one made of amber—a very unlikely material for a spindle whorl. Fig. 10 is a very interesting object; it is a stone the size of original; it is perforated with two holes crossing at right angles, and at each end a hole going a short way in. This may have been the axis of a small wheel, the arms being inserted through the holes in the body of the stone, while it worked on two projections inserted into the holes at the ends.

“On the interesting subject of Cranogs some things have been lately discovered deserving of notice:—About four miles from Ballymena, near Cloughwater Meeting-house, one was found in a bog; it does not appear to have been large; the bog had been a lake, and the peat had risen so high as entirely to conceal the cranog until discovered by the turf-cutters. So far as I know, the objects hitherto found are not of much interest in themselves, but interesting from the fact of instruments made of iron and stone having been found together; and although no bronze object came into my hands, I believe that one pin at least was found; but there were found several fragments of crucibles, such as were used for melting brass or other metals; they were of fine quality, seemingly superior to some found elsewhere; there was also found some of the fuel used; it seems to be anthracite coal, somewhat charred, such as would produce a very intense heat. An iron instrument, Fig. 1, was found; it is merely pointed with a socket to receive a shaft. There were also found two small flint knives, one stone celt, or ‘thunderbolt,’ such as is so frequently found here, and one of those round flat stones, about two inches in diameter, having an oblong indentation on each side; also several pieces of rude pottery, which appeared, from the marks of fire, to have been used for culinary purposes. On the subject of the meaning of the word cranog I will make some observations. The first syllable, *Cran*, signifies a dead tree—a tree lying on end, as opposed to *crieve*, a living or standing tree; it signifies a log, a trunk of a tree, a stake. The second syllable is our word egg, first applied to the shell of

an egg used as a drinking vessel; it is the word or syllable that so frequently occurs, as *wick*, *ig*, or *ick*, signifying an inclosure, a boundary, a covering. To form the cranog, a shallow part of the lake was selected; the *crans* or stakes were set up in a circle; the branches were fixed in the manner of *wickerwork*, thus forming the shell or wick, which, being filled up with alternate layers of earth and branches, formed the island.

"There is a great difference in the size and importance of cranogs; some are small, and the objects found not numerous; others are large and furnish a great number, some of them showing a considerable civilization. One very interesting was lately found at the great cranog near Randalstown; this is a lamp, Fig. 2, drawn about half the size of the original; it is made of iron of very good workmanship; there is an upright handle in which there is an oblong hole, and another hole in a projection at the end of the handle, seemingly to secure the wick.¹ Fig. 3 is an instrument of oak, neatly made, about three feet long, seemingly for propelling a small boat, found also at Randalstown. Fig. 4 is a stone object, found in a cranog in county Down; I do not know its use."

Mr. George M. Atkinson, of 83, Winchester-street, London, sent the drawings alluded to in the following communication:—

"I forward to you for the next meeting, if you please to submit them, three sheets of sketches—an ancient inscribed stone, a stone fort or cahir and a stone circle—all near Macroom. Trusting the members will excuse their imperfections, as it was neither an artistic nor archæological expedition I was on when I made them, I hope soon to be able to offer some suggestions regarding them.

"But perhaps now some of the members may be able to give a reason why the forts (earthen ring enclosures) in Ireland are called, by all the country people that I ever conversed with, 'Danes' forts.' When I tell them the unlikeliness of the Danes being able to build so many, and mention the battle of Clontarf, they always appear mystified.

"If those raths were ever the fortified stations of the Danish invaders, after the victory at Clontarf not a trace of them would be left by the victorious inhabitants. But we find them, instead, still preserved with the most superstitious veneration.

"These forts are universally inhabited by the 'good people,'² who have lots of gold, &c.; but it is dangerous to meddle with them, on account of 'the fairy blast,' &c. This is a tradition as of a kind of spiritual or magical race gone by.

¹ The critic will here remark that the wick of a candle, or lamp, is in the centre, and quite contrary to my definition of the meaning of the word. The first candle used appears to have been a splinter of dry resinous wood, and the first improvement was to roll round it a string saturated with grease; this would be exactly a wick, or wig; something of this kind was in use in recent times. When lamps and candles were invented the name originally given to the string was continued, although

the circumstance which caused this name to be given had changed. There are many cases not so easily explained, and there are some to which it does not apply; but in a great number of cases it is very simple; for example, a wicked person means one who is out of the wick; a heretic is the same word, the syllables differently arranged; both mean excommunicated. We use the same form when we say, out of the pale, not of the fold.

² *Good people*, i. e. the Fairies.

"The word rath I take to mean a place of assembly. It forms a component part of many names of towns and villages, as Rathcormuck, county of Cork; Rathkeale, county of Limerick; Rathangan, county of Kildare; Rathdrum, Rathdangan, Rathvilly, county of Wicklow; Rathgowry, Rathaspick, county of Wexford; Rathmines, and Rathfarnham, county of Dublin. Has it any affinity to Rathhaus, the Town Hall, Mansion House, or Hotel de Ville, so called at Breslau: or have we it in Reichsrath, the Imperial Parliament of Austria?"

"Now, my idea is, that the Danes mentioned are the Tuatha de *Danaans*, whom I think must be the highly intellectual race that imported into Ireland our oghams, round towers, architecture, metal work, and, above all, the exquisite art which has come down to us in our wonderful illuminated Irish MSS. It is no wonder if such a race was looked on as magical!"

Mr. Graves said he had lost no time in forwarding a drawing of the inscription, which had a very Runic look, to Professor Stevens, of Copenhagen, who in his reply stated that the characters were not Runes, though he considered them "intentional marks, letters, or signs of some kind."

Mr. T. R. Lane exhibited a series of very beautiful photographs which he had recently made amongst the ruins of the Abbey of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork. The existing structure was said to have been erected in 1465 by Cormac MacCarthy, Prince of Muskerry, on the site of the cell or habitation of St. Chera, in the sixth century—hence the name of Kilcrea, Cella Cheræ. Some of the architectural details shown in the photographs, however, looked more than a century older than the date assigned to Cormac MacCarthy's foundation. The series of views comprised the nave, chancel, lady-chapel, chapter-house, library, refectory, cloister, kitchen, tower, and a very picturesque general view of the ruins as seen from beyond the river, with the old bridge in the foreground. The inspection of these photographs, and the information respecting the details, which Mr. Lane supplied orally to the meeting, afforded much gratification to all present.

Mr. Robert Day, Jun., Cork, exhibited photographs, full size, of both sides of the hilt of a bronze leaf-shaped sword, still retaining the original bone handle, also photographs of the entire sword, as represented in the accompanying plates from woodcuts by Utting.¹ The photo-

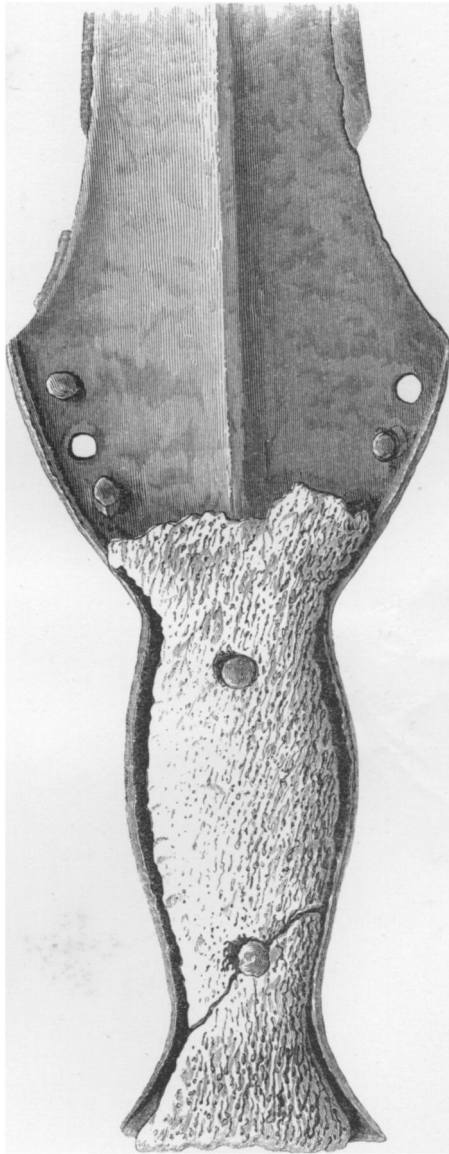
¹ Mr. Day has presented to the members of the Association half the expense of

these costly and exquisite wood engravings.—Ed.

graphs were accompanied by the following communication :—

“The bronze leaf-shaped sword, of which a lithograph accompanies this paper, was found by Robert Powell, in Lisletrim bog, parish of Muckno, townland of Tullycoora, and barony of Cremorne, county Monaghan, in the summer of 1865. It remained in his possession till that county was proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act in the Autumn of 1866, when it came into the possession of Mr. James Wilkin, of Armagh, from whom it was shortly after purchased by me. It measures in extreme length $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in width of blade $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; has a thick solid mid-rib running up the centre of the blade, and differs from the generality of those swords by being coated with a deep green patina; but the peculiar interest which attaches itself to this specimen is, that the greater portion of the *original bone handle* is still retained in its place by six bronze rivets; there were at one period eight of these, but two have disappeared. A portion of the bone handle, which was submitted to Professor Owen, of the British Museum, was pronounced by him to be ‘mammalian, and probably cetacean.’ The engravings are from photographs by Thomas R. Lane, Esq., Cork. This unique sword is in beautiful preservation, is admirably balanced, and has a sharp and uninjured edge on both sides, from hilt to point.

The Rev. J. Graves, in some remarks on the interest attaching to the discovery of a bronze sword with a handle of the kind described, observed, that on examining Mr. Lane’s photograph with a magnifying glass, the texture of the bone was quite apparent, and presented a very peculiar character, being worn into round perforations connected with channels, all running one way. This peculiar texture was admirably represented in the accompanying plates. Rivets have frequently occurred remaining in the “tang” of leaf-shaped swords, and also of those thin rapier-like weapons and dagger blades, evidently of same age as the swords, though of a different type. The hafts or handles were, however, rarely preserved. Where the haft has come down to us it has been generally, as might be expected, of bronze. Mr. Franks, in “*Horæ Ferales*,” plates VII., VIII., and IX., had figured several of these bronze weapons, with hafts of the same metal, most of them English and foreign examples. There was, however, one very fine rapier (Plate VII., Fig. 15), from the Collection of the late Dr. Petrie, $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, which had been found in the county of Tipperary. The haft of this weapon was engraved in Wilde’s “*Catalogue*” of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 458, fig. 333. The tang of the rapier was “lunated,” and the hilt expanded in a similar



LEAF-SHAPED BRONZE SWORD, WITH BONE HAFT.

Found in Lisletrim Bog, County of Monaghan.

[In the Collection of ROBERT DAY, JUN., Esq.]



LEAF-SHAPED BRONZE SWORD, WITH BONE HAFT.

Found in Lisletrim Bog, County of Monaghan.

[In the Collection of ROBERT DAY, JUN., Esq.]

form, and was fastened to the tang by four bronze rivets. The hilt was hollow, and Sir W. Wilde supposed that it had originally a bone stud at the pommel. In the Academy

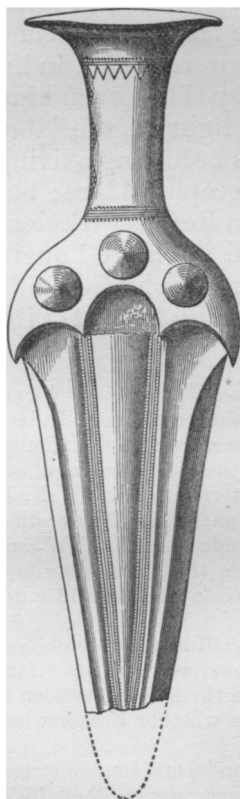


Fig. 334.

was preserved a broad, triangular dagger, with a similar haft, which was richly carved in the manner of the ornamentation of the gold antiques found in Ireland (Ib. fig. 334 here, with fig. 333, reproduced by the kindness of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy). An imperfect bronze haft similarly ornamented was preserved in the Museum of the Association. A mould for casting the bronze handles for leaf-shaped swords had been found in Italy, and was stated in "*Horæ Ferales*," p. 159, to be engraved in "*Lindenschmit*," heft. i., taf. ii., n. 10-12. Sir William Wilde had some very interesting observations on the hafting of these bronze weapons ("*Catalogue*," pp. 454-460). He was not, however, able to adduce a single Irish example of a bone or ivory haft, and stated,



Fig. 333.

in a note to p. 453, that amongst the vast number of Scandinavian swords which had been preserved, in only one instance could any trace of the bone handle be detected; and as the editors of "*Horæ Ferales*," the posthumous work of the ever to be lamented J. M. Kemble, had not been able to cite a solitary instance, it might therefore fairly be assumed that Mr. Day's specimen was at present unique.

Mr. John O'Daly, Anglesea-street, Dublin, communicated the following letters of our great Irish scholar, the late John O'Donovan, written thirty-seven years ago. They were purchased by him at the sale of Dr. O'Donovan's Books and

MSS. It was much to be regretted that death had deprived them of the advantage of the learned writer's revision, as he was only commencing his Archæological studies at the time that he wrote these letters. The reply of Mr. Miles O'Reilly being in his autograph, and the fact of the second letter being incomplete, prove that these were copies, in his own exquisitely neat handwriting, kept by O'Donovan himself. The letters throw an interesting light on the laborious investigations which resulted in his becoming a living encyclopædia of Irish historical and topographical lore; but the chapters on Dalaradia and Dalriada in Reeves' "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore" ought to be read, to keep the student of Irish topography from falling into some errors, which the matured intellect of O'Donovan would have avoided:—

"Dublin, Saturday, Septembr 3rd, 1831.

"DEAR SIR,—I have undertaken to reduce the counties in Ireland back to territories, and have succeeded to a great extent: one difficulty, however, has greatly discouraged me, and that is the disagreement of our Topographers of ancient Ireland concerning two territories in the N. E. of Ulster, viz., *Dalriada* and *Dalaradia*. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, says that *Dalriada* comprehended the N. N. W. and part of the South of the Co. of Antrim; and adds that, according to a statement in Ussher's *Primordia* (page 1029) *Dalriada* stretched 30 miles from Glenfinaght to the River Bush.

"You have a copy of Ussher's *Primordia*. I shall be for ever obliged to you if you open page 1029, transcribe Ussher's own words in describing *Dalriada* (which I fear are but very few), and send them to me as soon as opportunity offers; for I am very anxious to know whether Ussher wrote *amnis Bush*.

"The river that is now known by that name is an inconsiderable stream in the North of Antrim, and I cannot for a moment suppose that this is the river mentioned by Ussher, and I would venture to say that Ussher wrote *amnis* or *flumen Bosius* or *Bois*, and that Lanigan's making it the River Bush is mere conjecture.

"There is an old poem preserved in several MSS. which states that there were only ten rivers in Ireland at Partholan's arrival.

"Thus it says:—

Laoi, buar, banna, bearbha buan,
Saimear, Sligeach, Modhorn, Muadh,
Fionn, life a laigmbh go gléir,
Ir iadrom na sean aibne.

‘Laoi, Buas, Banna, Bearbha everflowing,
Saimear, Sligeach, Modhorn, Muadh;
Fionn, Life in Leinster with clearness,
They are the old rivers.’

"Now, though we know that this poem is undoubtedly a fabrication, still it is very ancient; while, therefore, we reject that absurd part of it,

which would give us to understand that the River Liffey is more ancient than the Shannon,¹ we retain it as the testimony of an Irish Bard, that such were the names of ten considerable, well-known rivers in Ireland at the time he flourished.

"Now to our point:—

"*Laui, Buas, Banna, Bearbha, Saimer, Sligeach, Modhorn, Muadh, Fionn, Liffe*, were the names of ten considerable, well-known rivers in Ireland at the time that the author of the poem, beginning *Ādam, ātair, ppuē āp pluāg*, "Adam, father, and source of our race," either fabricated this story, or drew it from other historic monuments then existing, or founded it upon foolish traditions, the like of which are to be found among every nation, and upon which the commencement of the history of most nations is founded.

"Let us now trace where these rivers are situated, and by what names they are known.

"*Laui* is a river in the county of Cork, anglicized *Lee*, and well known by that name to the natives at the present day.

"*Banna* and *Bearbha* are also known by these names to those who speak the Irish language at this day; they are anglicized *Bann, Barrow*.

"*Saimer* is now called the *Erne*, as O'Flaherty testifies.

"*Sligeach, Modhorn, Muadh*, are also known by those names at this day; they are anglicized the *Sligo, Mourne, Moy*, and are well known.

"*Fionn* is now properly anglicized *Finn*; it is a river in the county of Donegal which pays its tribute to the River Foyle.

"*Liffe* is now called Liffey; it was the boundary between Magh Breágh (*Moybrà*) and Hy Kinsellagh.

"The River *Buas* only remains doubtful.

"Keating says that the River *Buas* was between *Dalnaruidhe* and *Dalriada*,² the latter of which territories, he says, was known by the name *Rutha* (i. e. *The Routs*) in his own time, from which it is clear that the River *Buas* is not the same as the present River Bush, as Lanigan seems to understand.

"Roderic O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, vol. ii. p. 26) says 'the River *Bois*, in Irish *Buas*, divides Dalaradia and Dalriadia in the county Down, and forms the bounds of the county of Antrim.' If so, it can be no other than the river which is now called the *Lagan Water*.

"Now I have got Dr. Keating's and Mr. O'Flaherty's authorities for making the River *Buas* (now *Lagan*) the boundary between Dalaradia and Dalriadia, nor could I for a moment question the respectability of such authority, did I not meet the following description of Dalaradia by Dr. O'Connor, in the *Annals of Tigernach*, page 96, note 7.

"Literal translation of Dr. O'Connor's Latin:

"'Dalaradia was divided into North and South; the Southern Dalaradia was inhabited by the *Cruithni*, i. e. by the Picts of Ireland, in whose territory Comgall founded his Monastery of Bangor, as Adamnan says. This Southern Dalaradia is called by the English *Clan-Hu-Boi*. Dalara-

¹ *Shannon*. It is curious that modern geology agrees with this ancient poem in making the Liffey a more ancient river than the Shannon.—Ed.

² *buap uir Ohalnapuibe azar Ohal-puad, .i. an Rúta*. Keating, printed vol., page 168. An ceatpanaō bli-

gām dēag d'ēir bāp Eirip, a... do lŋg an abun d'a n-gōirteap Fneagobal pā ēir uir Oal-n-āpuibe azur Oal-Riada. Keating, p. 318. O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, vol. ii. p. 37. Charles O'Connor, in his Map called *Scotia Antiqua*, calls the River *Lagan* "*Bosa*."

dia itself extended 30 miles from the sea to the west towards Loughneagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.’

“Again, in his *Index Generalis*, he says :

“‘*Dal Araide* is a region in Ulster different from *Dalriada*; the former is, at this day, called the *Ardes*, the latter the *Routs*; the former was situated in the northern part of Down, the latter in Antrim; the former derived its name from Fiacha Araide, King of Ulster, the latter from Cairbre Riada, of whom Bede, Lib. i. c. 1, and Tighernach, quoted above, page 97, note 7, and p. 221.

“‘*Dalriada* extended 30 miles from the River Bosius to the cross of Glanfinaght, it was mostly in the north of Antrim, opposite the coast of which the Island of Rechrainn is situated.

“‘*Dalaradia* was also called *Clan-Hu-Boi* and *Cruithne*, i. e., the territory of the Picts of Ireland, where *Bangor*, the monastery of St. Comgall, was situated, as we read in the Life of Columba, and also the mountain *Mis* and the valley of *Arcaill*, where St. Patrick—as yet but a youth and a captive—fed the swine¹ of Milcho, the Dynast of the Picts of Ulster. *Dalaradia*, then, extended from Newry (in Irish *An Iubhair*) towards Oirgiall, to the mountain *Mis*.’

“Now it seems to me that this is a very loose description given by Dr. O’Conor: he says that *Dalaradia* is at this day called the *Ardes*, than which nothing can be more vague and inaccurate, for the *Ardes* (in Irish Qpō Ulaō, i. e., the High lands or heights of Ulster) is an ancient barony of the county of Down, bounded E. and S.E. by St. George’s Channel, W. for the most part, by *Loch Cuan* (now the lake of Strangford), and N. by Carrickfergus bay; and foolish indeed it is to say that this is the same as *Dalaradia*, which he says *extended 30 miles from the sea to the west towards Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim!* Again, Dr. O’Conor says: ‘*Dal Riada* extended 30 miles from the River *Bosius* to the cross of Glanfinaght.’ If this be the River *Bois* (in Irish *Buas*), which Dr. Keating and Mr. O’Flaherty give as the boundary between *Dalaradia* and *Dalriada*, it contradicts what Dr. O’Conor says of *Dalaradia*—for that river (now the Lagan) forms, for several miles, the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. Now if *Dalriada* extended 30 miles from that river northwards, how can *Dalaradia* be made to cross that river and extend as far as Sliabh Mis in the barony of Antrim, Co. Antrim?

“There is some confusion in the names of these two territories. O’Conor seems to have been led astray by some unusual *ignis fatuus*!

“That impudent fellow, Beaufort, in his ‘Topography of Ancient Ireland,’ published in the 3rd vol. of Vallancey’s Collectanea, makes *Dalnaraidhe*, the original Irish name, one territory, and *Dalaradia*, the Latinized spelling, another—and not knowing that in the Irish language *n* is often prefixed to words beginning with vowels, he makes *Dal Araidhe*, the simplest form of the name, a third territory; and says, with a good deal of assurance, that *Dalnaraidhe* has been corruptly called *Dalriada*, and why? because he says it signifies ‘*the District of the Country on the Water!*’ but he could not by any torture wring that signification from *Dalriadia*. Ergo, it follows as a logical consequence that *Dalriadia* must be corrupt!!

‘Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?’

¹ Et servivit illi vii. annis omni servitute ac duplici labore et Porcarium po-

suit eum in montanis convallibus. *Book of Armagh.*

“*Ódl Riada* signifies the tribe of *Riada*, of whom Bede speaks, Lib. i., c. 1. It first became the name of a tribe, and afterwards of the lands possessed by them.

“How is it possible that Beaufort could have the assurance, the barefaced effrontery, to write such nonsense? How did he think we could receive his etymological reveries for Irish History? It is to me surprising that he was not discouraged from such stuff by the following words of O’Flaherty:—

“Nothing can be more insipid or disgusting than annotators of this sort; nothing more critical and censorious on the traditions of the ancients than they are, who, after all their minute and profound enquiries through the extensive field of conjecture, produce indiscriminately nothing but what is evident, notorious and obvious to the most unlettered and ignorant of our countrymen.”

“Another specimen of Beaufort’s reveries:—*Lecale*, a barony in the Co. of Down, is by him derived from *Lea-caël*, i. e. *the wood of the plain*! This is a *wooden-headed* derivation! Where did Beaufort find that *Lea* signifies a plain? Where did he find that *caël* means *wood*? What Book, MS., &c., could he quote as authority? None! but finding that it would serve his purpose, he metamorphosed *coill* into *caël* by etymological magic!

“*Lecale* was anciently called *Máðg Inir*, i. e. the Peninsular Plain, but it afterwards assumed the name of *Leť Caťail*, i. e. *Cathal’s half or division*.

“When *Cathal*, a man’s name (which signifies a warrior), is transubstantiated into a new word, and a new, hitherto unheard-of, meaning affixed to it, and this given to the world, not in a conjectural, but in as positive a shape as if it were truly and demonstratively certain; such investigations serve no purpose, elucidate no truth, but demonstrate that they have arisen from a wish to obliterate the antiquity and confuse the history of an ancient people.

“When I sat down to write this letter, I had no intention of writing more than one sheet of paper, but the subject stole on me as I travelled along; and I greatly fear that while I have amused myself by nocturnal speculation, I have wearied you; it is now four o’clock on Sunday morning, the sun approaches the East, and paints a faint glimmer of twilight; time for me to allow sleep to lull reason to rest, and suffer my imagination to wander on the shore of Lough Neagh to trace the ancient boundary of Dalaradia.

“Vale,

“J. O’DONOVAN.

“I send you a drawing¹ of the particular part of Ireland now to be considered; it will explain for you that there is a contradiction in the description given of these two territories.

“THE HEATH HOUSE, EMO,

“September 11th, 1831.

“In reply to the foregoing, I perceive, by reference to Ussher’s ‘*Primordia*,’ page 1029, that John O’Donovan’s conjectures are fully borne out

¹ *Drawing*.—The manuscript letters are accompanied by the map here alluded to, and it is also referred to elsewhere in

them, but as it shows nothing beyond what is stated in the text, it has not been thought necessary to engrave it.—ED.

as to the name of the river in question, being Buas, and not the Bush¹ of modern times; and that his idea of the territorial division must be the correct one. I send to O'Donovan the original edition of Ussher's 'Primordia,' in which he will find a good deal of matter as to the territory of Dalriada, &c. And I add on the ensuing page an extract in corroboration, which he could have no other source of obtaining.

"I remain, &c., &c.,

"MYLES J. O'REILLY."

"Att his [Partholan's] comeinge into Ireland hee found butt three Loughes and nyne Rivers in the Kingdome; the Loughes were called Logh Luymnyn, Logh Fordreawan, and Finlogh, in Connaght. The Rivers were called the Liffie al' Rurhagh, Lye, Moye, Slygeagh, Sayver, Bwaise, Banne, Moyorne, and Fyn.'"—*Extract from Conell M'Geoghagan's translation of the annals of Chuanmacnois MS.*

"FINIX (FINN-UIRĠ) PARK,

"September 30th, 1831.

"DEAR SIR—In my last letter to you on this subject, I complained of the disagreement of our Topographers of Ancient Ireland, concerning the territories *Óal Riaba*, and *Óal n-Ġruíoe*; in this I take the liberty of trespassing upon your patience while I lay before you the sum of the information derivable from Ussher's *Primordia* and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*. It may be to you a subject so dry and insipid as to render my letters troublesome to you; and indeed when I take into consideration how many other things you have to attend to, I am often deterred from writing. At other times I almost convince myself, that, as you are directly descended from the chieftains of one of those territories, the boundaries and subdivisions of which I mean to trace, you are, in a great measure, bound to take an interest in such investigations, and consequently send me all the information in your possession.

"As I mentioned in my last letter that Roderic O'Flaherty's authority was a respectable one, I now set down the sum of the information derivable from his *Ogygia* (vol. ii. p. 39, Translation), which will show that he has not fully considered the subject.

"In the various Lives of St. Patrick, *Dalaradia* is called the country of the Cruthinians, as with Colgan in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, in the 2nd Life of St. Patrick, chap. 30, '*he began to steer his course to the country of the Cruthinians until he came to the Mountain Mis.*' The same is in the 4th Life, chap. 34; and in the 5th Life, chap. 29. But that mountain (*Mis*) is beyond any doubt in *Dalaradia*, and is almost the entire length of the kingdom from a mountain of the same name in Munster. Also Flann of the Monastery says that Fothach Argteach was killed in the country of the Cruthinians, for he fell in the battle of *Ollarba* at Moylinne: the river *Ollarba* and the field *Moyline* are to be seen to this day in *Dalaradia* in the Co. of Down.

"When we read in the 3rd Life of St. Patrick, chap. 57, '*Patrick went to the tribes of the North, i. e. to Hultu, Cruithne and Dalnaruidhe, and they all believed in him and were baptized,*' we should rather read *Hultu, Cruithne* and *Dalriada*, than that *Cruithne* and *Dalaraidhe*, or *Dalaradii*, should be thought to be two different people, as Father Colgan inad-

¹ *Bush*.—Buas is the Bush, and Loga, have come to this conclusion ten years later.—W. R.
the Lagan; John O'Donovan would not

vertently explains in his annotations in the 5th note in the 3rd Life of Saint Patrick.

"In Ogygia, vol. ii. p. 40, Dalaradia is a maritime and eastern country of Ulster extending from Newry to the mountain Mis.

"And in vol. ii. p. 220, Carbry Rieda, who is also called Achy Rieda, and by Bede, Reuda, instead of Rieda, now contracted into Reuta, extending 30 miles from the River Bois to the cross of Glanfinnaght in the county of Antrim.

"In vol. ii. p. 6, the River Bois, in Irish Buas, divides Dalaradia and Dalriadia in the county of Down, and forms the bounds of the county of Antrim.

"In vol. ii. p. 39, that mountain Mis is beyond any doubt in DALARAIDIA.

"Now, if the River Buas be the boundary between Dalaradia and Dalriada, no part of Dalaradia can be in the Co. of Antrim; how is it possible, then, that O'Flaherty could say that the mountain Mis, which is at least 22 miles north of that river, could be BEYOND ANY DOUBT in that territory?

"Vol ii. p. 60, Dunsobhairce, a maritime fortress of Dalriada, near Murbolg (*maritima arx Dalriedæ juxta Murbolg.*)

"Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, in his map called *Scotia Antiqua*, makes *Dunsobhairce* the same as the present Carrickfergus; but the mountain *Mis* is nearly 12 miles north of Carrickfergus; now if the mountain *Mis*, BE BEYOND ANY DOUBT in Dalaradia, and if that territory extends from Newry to that mountain, why should not Dunsobhairce, now Carrickfergus, be in *it*, and not in Dalriada? (See enclosed Map.)

"So far for O'Flaherty's inconsistency. Let us now turn to Archbishop Ussher, whose great learning, talents, and research into Irish Antiquities, place him (I would venture to say) above all others.

"He also understands that *Sliabh Mis* was in Dalaradia, as appears from the following words on page 831 of his *Primordia*.

"*Dominus autem Patricii, quem Sigebertus indefinite Regem, Florentius Wigorniensis Miluc filium nepotis Buani nominat, in Matthæo Westmonasteriensi MS. non Cuuleu, sed Milcon nominatur: estque idem ipse quem Hibernicus vitæ Patricianæ descriptor & Latinus Operis Tripartiti auctor Miluc filium Buain, Fiechi scholiastes Milcon filium Hui Bain appellat. qui Scholiastes Regem etiam septentrionalis partis Dal-araida eum fuisse addit; ibique porcos suos Patricio pascendos tradidisse in magnâ valle Arcaill juxta montem Mis (πλεῖν μῆρ) ubi Ecclesia Sciric posita est, quæ apud Antrimmenses in Ultoniâ ad hunc usque diem nomen suum retinet.*"

"Patrick's master, whom Sigebertus indefinitely calls *King*, Florentius Wigorniensis *Miluc*, son of the grandson of *Buan*, is, in the MS. of Matthew of Westminster, named not *Cuuleu* but *Milcon*, and is the same person whom the writer of the Irish Life of St. Patrick, and the author of the Tripartite Latin work call *Miluc* son of *Buan*, and Fiech's Scholiast, *Milcon*, son of *Hua Buain*. The same Scholiast adds that he was king of the northern part of Dal-Araida, and THERE he delivered his swine to be fed by Patrick in the large valley of *Arcaill*, near the mountain *Mis*, where the church of *Sciric* was situated, which to this day retains that name [Skerry] amongst the inhabitants of Antrim in Ulster."

"Again, on page 1047,

"*Miluc sive Milconem hunc, regem septentrionalis partis, non quidem*

universæ *Scotiæ* sive *Hiberniæ*, sed *Dal-araidæ* fuisse, ex Fiechiano scholiastâ suprâ (pag. 831) ostendimus. Cujus regionis australem quidem partem *Ardes* hodiè nominant (quo in nomine *Araidæ* etiam illius non obscurum superest vestigium) septentrionalem vero *Claneboyes*; in quâ et *Ruthenorum* mons ille *Mis* est.’

“ ‘We have shown above (at page 831), from Fiech’s Scholiast, that this Miliuc, or Milco, was king not of the northern part of Scotia or Ireland, but (of the northern part) of Dal-araida; the southern part of which they, at this day, call *Ardes* (in which name no obscure vestige of the name *Araidæ* remains), and the northern *Claneboyes*, in which *Mis*, the Mountain of the Rutheni, is situated.’

“Some confusion has arisen from the similarity of the Latinized orthography of the names of these two territories. Ussher states expressly that Milco, Saint Patrick’s master (while enslaved) was king of the northern part of Dal-aradia, but he refers us to Fiech’s Scholiast as his authority. It is surprising that Ussher had not remembered what he said respecting the extent of Dalaradia when setting down the limits of Dalrieda. It may be thought folly in me to sit down to accuse so great a man as Ussher of inconsistency and want of discernment; but we should seek nothing but truth, and submit to no authority, unless it be consistent, and able to bear the strictest examination.

“Jacobus Armachanus. Primordia pag. 611, line 12.

“ ‘*Dal riedæ* verò nomine Hibernis Comitatus Antrimmensis tractus ille notus est quem *Route* appellamus.’

“(The remainder of the description corrected on page 1029)—‘Ejus limites a *Boisio* flumine usque ad Crucem de *Glandfinneaght* ad XXX. millia passuum protendi per literas mihi significavit nobilissimus Antrimmensis Comes Ranulphus, nuper defunctus: ad id confirmandum vetere etiam hoc producto Carmine Hibernico.’

‘O bhuaip b’a n-eirgid ealca,
Do croip gleaíia Fíneachta,
Ag rin Dálriada na peann
Díobbé ar eólaó ‘ran pheapann.

“ ‘Quod Patricius Dunkin Latinè ita reddidit :

‘*Terra sita à Bosio fluvio, Dalræda vocatur,
Glenfinnaght (quisquis novit) ad usque Crucem.*’

“ ‘That tract of the County of Antrim which we call *Route* was known to the Irish by the name *Dalrieda*. Ranulph, the most noble Earl of Antrim, lately deceased, communicated to me by Letter that it extended 30 miles from the River *Boisius* to the Cross of Glandfinneaght: This old Irish Rann being also produced in confirmation of it—

‘From the *Buais* over which flocks do fly
To the Cross of the valley of Finneachta,
That is Dalrieda of *Divisions*,
To him who knows the land.’

“Now, if the *Buas* be (as Keating, O’Flaherty, and Charles O’Conor, in his Map called *Scotia Antiqua*, make it) the now *Lagan*, which O’Flaherty says is the boundary between Down and Antrim, Dalrieda, according to this statement, extended from the Southern boundary of the county of Antrim 30 miles northwards, and therefore contained the mountain *Mis* and the large valley of *Arcaill*; but Ussher says (page 881) that

the mountain *Mis* and the valley of Arcaill were situate in the northern part of Dalaraida!

"Again, supposing that Keating, O'Flaherty and O'Connor were mistaken, and that the River *Buas* is not the now *Lagan*, but (as Lanigan and Harris think) the River Bush in the north of Antrim, let us see how these statements will agree.

"*Dalrieda* extended 30 miles from the River Bush to the Cross of Glenfinneaght.' If the River Bush be its western boundary, it cannot extend 30 miles *East*, because the greatest breadth of the Co. of Antrim is 24 Irish miles. (See Map.)

"It is to me surprising that Harris, Seward, or Lanigan have not discerned this manifest contradiction. They all copied from Ussher, without examining the inconsistency of his statement; and from the similarity of *Buas*, or *Boisus*, to *Bush*, they took it for granted that they were the same. Lanigan (vol. i. pp. 216, 217) illustrates this statement of Ussher's after a very stupid manner (if a stupid illustration can be a logical expression). He says (note 24, p. 217):—

"According to a statement in Ussher's *Primordia*, page 1029, *Dalrieda* stretched 30 miles from Glenfinnaght (one of the Antrim Glynnnes in the eastern part of the county) to the River Bush. The Rev. Mr. Dubourdieu, in his excellent work (*Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 4), extends the *Routes* (supposed to be the old *Dalrieda*) more to the West, viz., as far as the River Bann.'

"Here Lanigan says, without referring to any authority, that Glenfinnaght is one of the Antrim Glynnnes in the eastern part of the county. Now, taking any Glen in the County of Antrim, the greatest distance between it and the River Bush cannot possibly be more than 18 Irish miles! Even Mr. Dubourdieu, who extends the *Routes* as far *west* as the River Bann, does not make it extend 30 miles.

"Ussher's statement of the extent of *Dalrieda* is extremely curious and valuable, though not satisfactory: his authority (Randal, Earl of Antrim), and the manner in which he obtained the information, are extremely interesting. In reading this note it occurred to me that Ussher was induced to insert this information respecting *Dalriada* into his book, to commemorate his having saluted the Earl of Antrim and his Lady on the very day in which he wrote it, for he says (p. 1029):—

"*Totam verò Dalreth sive Dalrede cum insulâ Rachlyn vel Rachrin illi objacente, Alano de Galway a Johanne Anglorum Rege & Hiberniæ Domino concessam olim fuisse, ex Archivis Regiis in arce Londinensi asservatis constat: quum utramque nunc jure possideat hereditario Comes Antrimensis Ranulphus, Ranulphi memorati filius; quem ex Angliâ reversum, cum illustrissimâ suâ conjuge (magni illius Georgii Ducis Buckinghamiæ viduâ) hoc ipso quo hæc scribebamus die in ædibus Vicecomitis Mori Mellifontinis salutavimus.*

"That the whole of *Dalreth* or *Dalrede*, with the Island of Rachlyn, or Rachrin opposite to it, was formerly granted to Alanus of Galway, by John, King of the English and Lord of Ireland, appears from the Royal Archives preserved in the Tower of London; and both are now possessed by hereditary right by Ranulph (son of the Ranulph alluded to), whom, on his return from England with his most illustrious consort (widow of the great Duke of Buckingham), we have saluted on the very day in which we have written these words, in the house of Lord Moore of Mellifont.'

"All the Lives of St. Patrick quoted by Ussher place the mountain *Mis* in Dalaraida, and the most of them make Milco, St. Patrick's master, *king* (regulus) of that territory; and 'Fiech's Scholiast' calls him king of the northern part of Dalaraida. There is, however, an Irish poem composed by John O'Connell, Bishop of Kerry, that calls *Milco*, St. Patrick's master, King of Dal Riada, not Dal Araidhe:

Muicfóe Mhilco Ríḡ Dál Reada
Do ḡluair o'n Róim cap air d'ár raopað.

'The swine herd of Milco, King of Dal-Reada,
Came back from Rome to ransom us.'

"So far am I held in suspense.

"Ussher (p. 1047), and from him Harris, said that in the name *Ardes*, a barony in the county of Down, east of Loch Cuan (see map), no *obscure footsteps* of the name *Araida* remain. This is what induced Dr. O'Conor to say that Dalaraida was at this day called the Ardes (vide *suprà*, p. 5). But the two names bear no affinity to one another, nor is *Ardes* a corruption or a mutilated form of *Dalaraida*. Dál Arade is the original Irish spelling, and n is sometimes prefixed to Arade, euphoniæ gratiâ, as appears from the Annals of Tigernach, from the Annals of Ulster, of the Four Masters; also from Keating's History of Ireland (printed vol., pp. 168 and 318), and from that excellent work of Duaid M'Firbis (p. 16) belonging to the Marquis of Drogheda.

"Venerable Bede (as quoted by Dr. O'Conor) says that *Dál* signifies *ditio*, *regio*, or *territorium*; but O'Flaherty, who undoubtedly was a most profound Irish scholar and historian, has given the following explanation of it (*Ogygia*, vol. ii., p. 220):—

"Bede explains *Dál* as a PART in the Scottish language; but it signifies with greater propriety an offspring after which tracts of country were denominated, and certain families, by subjoining the name of the original founder (as families are now distinguished by surnames) as *Dalgais*, *Dal-Araidh*, *Dal-Fiatach*, *Dal-Riada*, that is, the Cassian family, the Aradian family, the Fiatachian family, the Riedan, or Riedinan family.'

"Dál Arade (pronounced *Dál Aree*) signifies the descendants of Arade, King of Emania, of whom Tigernach, Abbot of *Clonmacnois*, speaks in his Annals:

"A. D. 236, Fiacha Arade regnat an 'Eman, Annis X. Bellum oc Poðápo Muirtheimne.

"Meabuig pe Copmac h-Ul Cuinb 7 pe Fiachaig Muillitcam, Ríḡ Múinan, pop Cruicnuu 7 pop Fiacha Arade, ubi et ipse cecidit ut alii aiunt.

"A. D. 226. Fiacha Aree reigns in Emania for X years, A Battle at Fothard Muirtheimne [in Co. Louth]. The victory was gained by Cormac, grandson of Con. and by Fiacha Muillithan, King of Munster, over the Cruthinians [Picts] and Fiacha Aree, where he fell, as others say.'

"But the *Ardes* signifies the heights. In old Irish MSS. it is called *Ard Uladh*, i. e. the High lands of Ulidia (i. e. Down), and is Latinized *Altitudo Ulthorum*, as appears from a quotation from the Life of St. Comgall, given by Ussher in *Primordia*, page 611: '*Constituit magnum monasterium quod vocatur Beanchor in regione quæ dicitur Altitudo Ulthorum.*'

"He founded a great monastery, which is called Beanchor, in the district which is called *Altitudo Ulthorum.*'

“Ir é Comgall do éogairb Mamurcior óeairdeair i n-Ard Uladh
 pa máair do Mamurceairb Eorpa uile. Keating (printed vol.
 p. 68.)

“It is Comgall founded the Monastery of Bangor in *Ard Uladh*, which
 is the mother of all the monasteries in Europe.”

“One authority more occurs to me in confirmation of the name. It is
 a *rann* composed by Aengus na n-aér [O’Daly] to ridicule Savage, whose
 territory it was.

* * * * *
 * * * * *

Mr. O’Daly supplied the *rann*, as follows :—

Ard-Uladh gan, gortad,
 Cír gan aoirneap, gan aiprionn;
 Mac an t-Sabairiú, an eirdeairne Dail,
 Pear corgarit báirnead le h-aiprionn.

‘Ard-Uladh destitute, starving,
 A district without delight—without mass,
 Where the son of Savage, the English hangman,
 Slaughters barnacles with a mallet.’ ”

Tribes of Ireland, pp. 60-67.

ON AN OGHAM CHAMBER AT DRUMLOGHAN, IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

BY WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ESQ., DUNGARVAN.

THE Decies of Waterford are rich in primæval remains,
 such as ogham monuments, Pagan temples, Pagan altars,
 raths, carns, rock-basins, and, though last not least,
 “cloghers”—a class of objects which, as it appears to me,
 form the very A, B, C, of Irish Archæology. I had intended
 to offer a few brief remarks on each of these subjects; but,
 considering the limited space at the disposal of the Editors
 in the first issue of the new Series of the “Journal,” it has
 been considered better to confine the present Paper to an
 important discovery recently made in this locality.

The townland of Drumloghan, which is on the property
 of Mrs. Bernal Osborne, is eight miles from Dungarvan,
 three from Kilmacthomas, and two from the village of
 Stradbally. The public road from Dungarvan to Waterford
 passes through the bog of Drumloghan, cutting off a small
 portion, which forms a deep valley on the western side.
 At the northern extremity of this valley is a gentle
 eminence, which is crowned by an elliptical enclosure, the
 longer diameter of which is one hundred and thirty-six,